

THE YAZOO CITY DEMOCRAT

WARRICK, Publisher.

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THE DISCUSSION TO-MORROW AND PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE COHESIVE POWER OF THE UNION.

By placards posted up through town, we perceive this portion of the North American Republic is to be addressed to-morrow by Gen. John D. Freeman, and C. C. Shackson Esq., the first, a candidate for Congress, the last for the State Legislature.

When persons are canvassing for a cause, solicitors for office, it becomes important to inquire into their principles, and their cababilities, moral and intellectual; and as these gentlemen are advocates of the same cause, and are advertised to speak together as political friends, we should suppose that any information furnished, or opinions publicly expressed by the one or the other, must be regarded as high and reliable authority.

And especially must it be so regarded, when not calculated to advance the interests of the object at which it was aimed.

During the canvas of 1843, the above named gentleman, now a candidate for the legislature, was the editor of a paper in this place, called the "Mississippi Creole," in the columns of which he took occasion frequently to express his opinions of the candidates and offices-holders of the opposite party, whom he delighted to denounce as dishonest and unprincipled repudiators. For months he kept it flying at his mast head as motto for the campaign:

"R. S. Graves emboldened; a practical illustration of the principle of repudiation."

Well here are some of his opinions of the said repudiators. It will be recollect that a few days before the election of 1843, a pamphlet, over the signature of R. S. Graves, was briskly circulated over the State; allusion is made to it in the following extract, which appears in the "Creole" of Nov. 4, 1843:

"Edmund M. Tucker, Governor, goes blundering along, and does nothing satisfactory even to his own party—knows Graves is emboldening the public money, but does not open his mouth until he is threatened with exposure. Graves gets along very well until he gets hold of the public money, and after divesting the trust funds among his friends, he absconds, having embezzled about \$10,000—Then Tucker, Matthews, and Freeman, and every repudiator in the State vie at drawing a portrait of Graves, under which is written rascal, thief and swindler. This is the portrait of your treasurer drawn by his repudiating friends. And your Treasurer set to be cut down, returns the favor, by painting Tucker, Freeman and Matthews. Graves says Tucker is a liar, villain, fool and scoundrel. His portraits of Freeman and Matthews are about as hideous, and vary little from that of Tucker's. Such are the characters of the men elected under the auspices of repudiation, as given out of the other—who but yesterday dwelt together in peace and harmony, and were good companions and warm personal and political friends?"

In the same number of the paper, appearing on article, the material portion of which we give below, it is headed:

RANDOLPH'S REPORT.

"The repudiators do not wish to give up their candidates, and probably would not though backed with crime, and are therefore determined to shut their eyes against their every offence, however deep the dyke." See that he (Graves) should attempt to screen himself from censure was to be expected, but then his statements sustained as they are by known facts, the position he occupies, taken in connection with his confession, is voluntary, disinterested, sincere and consistent, with itself goes far to establish the right of most of his statements to belief."

Now what is here asserted? That Graves pronounced Tucker to be a liar, villain, fool, and scoundrel, that his portrait of Freeman was about as hideous, and varied but little from that of Tucker, and that his statements are sustained by known facts. Things equal to the no nothing, are equal to each other, and logically or mathematically, there can exist from the conclusion.

As an evidence of what the editor of the "Creole," and his friends thought of the mental qualifications of Mr. Freeman for office, we give an extract from a recent extract signed "Madison," a writer who published a number of articles, with his approbation and approval of the editor.

As to the poetry in which he alludes, we suppose the writer refers to the fact that Mr. Freeman was said to be the author of a long document, which appeared in the "Illustrated Circular," signed "C. C. Shackson," and which contained a pretty sketching of pretty poetry, full of popular wit, the truth may be. —The writer, after giving a list of the third party leaders, which he speaks of in a rather complimentary manner, thus concludes on the subject, as follows:

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That men should change their opinion, and that those who had formerly been opposed, should act together, is not so strange to us. Our young gentlemen soon went to work, and in the course of an hour and three quarters killed nine of the monsters six of which they succeeded in bringing to the wharf. The sport was of the most exciting character, the animals not only making play, but occasionally showing fight. One of the largest, when struck, seized the boat by the cut water, and shook it most violently, while another came open-mouthed at a colored man, who was cutting a harpoon out of one of those captured alongside, but was arrested by a well directed thrust of a spear which penetrated far down his cavernous throat. The six sharks that were brought to the wharf, were found to measure respectively as follows: 8 feet 3 inches; 9 feet 4 inches; 10 feet 1 inch; 10 feet 8 inches; 11 feet 6 inches. [Charles T. Mercury.]

The FATAL RESISTANCE TO LAW AT NEWPORT, ME.—The Ballast (Ms.). Sign of May Luminous the particulars of the execution of Samuel and John J. Jewell, father and son, for the murder of John N. Cousins, who backed by the presence of a deputy Sheriff, fifteen or twenty assistants, was endeavoring to obtain possession of a house and farm of which the Jewells held forcible and illegal possession.

About the year 1818, the elder Jewell purchased the farm of William Sullivan of Boston, on certain conditions which he did not perform. No vigorous efforts have before been made to remove him, until, when Cousins bought the right of the said farm. The farm is represented to be worth \$2,000. It was on the second day of the attempt to obtain possession that Cousins was killed. The gun was fired and hole made in the plastering of a small bed room, the officers had begun to make a breach in the side of the house. As the men were thus engaged, the women in the house threw hot water upon them. The old man Jewell acknowledged that he had fired the gun which killed Cousins, but says he did not know at the time that it was loaded with something but powder. They were finally induced to submit to a trial of the cause and about one hundred and fifty citizens who had collected to burn down the house, told the officers not to do so.

A HARD HIT AT THE PRESIDENT.—In a late discussion in Mississippi, between Ex-Governor Brown and Gen. Freeman, the former gentleman, among the variety of other good things, all our patriotic President the following sledge hammer blow.—

"The gentleman (Gen. Freeman) finds great fault with somebody, but he does not seem to know exactly who, for not voting and doing powers to the President to enable him to execute the law in Boston, and subdue the free negroes, and he thinks that somebody has got guilty of treason again in refusing this demand of the President.

Let me refresh the gentleman's memory. Last year, when the country was convulsed on the subject of our territorial relations, including among many other matters, the question of the Texas boundary. This same President sent a message to Congress, saying in substance, that he had made up his mind to take from Texas one third of her territory, that he had ample power, and tells Mr. South, that he will compromise with him, and propose, if one or Mr. South's friends should ever stray off and be fugitives, he has been frequently sent off to the old premises of Mr. South, a widow, and take him back, thinking to Congress with due care, as to the extent of his powers, in what language shall I express my representations to the president of Congress, and put him in an awkward position?

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